

## SENATOR SCOTT

Talks Entertainingly to the Intelligence Man on the

## COMING LEAGUE MEETING

At Parkersburg—Counselors Republicans of the State Not to be Lulled to Sleep by Present Conditions. Get the Vim, Vigor and Push of the Young Men Into the Campaign and Insure Success—Plenty of Good Timber for Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Speaking to the Intelligence correspondent to-day of matters political, Senator Scott referred to the coming meeting of the League of Republican Clubs in Parkersburg.

"I hope the league will be placed on an active footing," he said. "It was a power in the state at one time, and can be made so again."

"The Republican success in West Virginia, caused most of us, I fear, to relax our vigilance and efforts, somewhat," continued the senator, "and I presume the league followed the example. This is a good year to begin anew the work so grandly inaugurated under the league auspices. Active, energetic young men as leaders can make it a potent factor in the campaign of 1900."

"What about choice of officers? Why the state is full of good material. There is Mr. Thomas Barrett, of Parkersburg, for example. I understand his friends want him to become a candidate for President. He will make a good one. He is full of vim and will, I think, soon obtain an intelligent idea of what the league's mission is, if he has not already learned. I think no mistake would be made in electing him President."

"But there are many, no doubt, who will appear at the proper time, and from the list a good president will be obtained. And so of all the officers. The young Republicans, especially the first voters, will find in the league a splendid opportunity for the development of their political muscle. It covers the ground thoroughly and may be made an effective aid to insure continuance of good government."

## LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING

Hints on How Light Housekeeping Can Be Usefully Systematized—Arrangement of the Kitchen—Importance of System and Order. Some Useful Hints on Sanitation.

Philadelphia Record: Light housekeeping as usually conducted, means living on bread and tea or working twice as hard to produce a given result as if one were really keeping house. It may, however, mean home making for those who cannot afford to hire a flat or a house. Properly managed there may be real comfort for her who has but one room for her small kingdom, but the mistress and maid of all work must have system and neatness.

The delights and disadvantages of light-housekeeping have been made known to me by five years of testing them and each year the latter lessen while the former seems to increase and to brighten. It is such a pleasure to have company when I please without having to ask some unwilling landlady if I may; it is so pleasant to provide dainty suppers or afternoon teas at my will without having to ruin myself by buying them; nor it is without its pleasant side, to me that I can eat what and when and as I please without having to depend on some one's convenience. One who is a light housekeeper may have any luxury the markets afford when she feels tired of the humbler foods. They cannot afford them unless she can cook them herself, however.

She who is to be a light housekeeper should choose her room wisely, for on that depends half her success. Let it have the sun and two closets if possible. A fire place is also to be desired. There should be two closets so that there will be no clothing where food is kept. If there are not closets have one corner of the room divided off either for the kitchen part or for the clothing. Have the kitchen department liberally provided with shelves. If you are so lucky as to have a fireplace you can use it for broiling, boiling and much else. The draft carries all odors up the chimney, which is much to be desired. With this convenience and with a three burner kerosene stove or a gas stove having an oven you can cook most things well. You will be surprised to find how extensive you can make your housekeeping if you care to carry it far.

Make your kitchen arrangements as complete as if you had a family, if you find yourself needing conveniences. Why should you use a bottle for a rolling pin and a drawing board for a bread board just because you are cooking only for yourself? Yes, I know we all do that when we begin. I did; but having grown tired of it I found the rolling pin a luxury not above my reach. For a long time I made all my hashes with a knife and fork. Now I have a small-sized chopper, one of the machines. It saves time, and really, you know there is no reason why you should treat yourself any worse than your neighbor. These conveniences do not cost much, and you can buy them a few at a time, and you feel much more respectable using the proper tools for any work. Of course, we know that at beginning the light housekeeper may have to count her pennies, and then it is well enough to adapt what one has to what she is going to do; but after she gets a little farther on it is not so commendable. It is not well for one to lose one's sense of order and decency of living, even if she has a kitchen which is only a closet.

Make every inch of space count in

Don't fail to try  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
when suffering from any bad condition of the stomach or liver.  
10 cents and 30 cents, at drug stores.

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the kitchen. Put up new books and hang all which can be hung. Have a mop and a wire dishcloth to save your hands, and a tin can or earthen jar for your bread and cake. If you keep both in the same jar they won't dry, though if you have a spice cake your bread may taste of it. Never keep crackers with the bread, because they grow soft. Scald the jar every week and let it sun an hour.

When you prepare your outfit if you are hard up let your kettle be a pall into which you can set a smaller one. Agate ware is far more satisfactory than tin. My experience would teach me never to buy anything of tin again. A small sheet-iron spider you will want. You can toast bread to perfection on this over your kerosene stove. Put the bread into the pan when the latter is cold and let it heat with the pan if you like your toast crisp all through. If not, heat the pan and then put the slices of bread in it. If covered it toasts quicker.

Probably you will have to use a kerosene stove, as landladies are averse to supplying gas for stoves, and if you have to pay extra for it you pay twice as much for it as it is worth. My kerosene bill is never over fifteen cents a week, rarely that, and I roast and boil meat and vegetables, make bread and cake and have a real homey time with many friends. If you can afford it get one of those two-hole stoves which have a stand and burn with a blue flame like gas. They heat much more quickly than the other stoves and are not so likely to smoke. Have an oven, so that when you get tired of baker's bread you can stir up some biscuits for yourself. If you cannot afford that kind of a stove get two two-burner stoves, which are better than one stove with three burners, because you can cook two things at the same time. The only advantage of a chafing dish over a kerosene stove and a spider is its beauty. Alcohol is the dearest of fuels and one of the most unsafe. Whatever you can cook in chafing dish you can cook equally well with the humbler equipment at one-third the cost.

Of course, you do not want your room to smell of food and, if when you have finished cooking you will put over your fire a dish of vinegar with some mixed spices, it never will. Fit the amount of vinegar and spice to the odor of food you wish to kill. Let them boil half an hour. They form one of the best disinfectants known, and your room will have a delightful and invigorating fragrance. This will destroy all unpleasant odors, even such as onion and fried fish. There really is no excuse for unpleasant odors about one's house or rooms. If this fact about the vinegar and spices was more generally known and used there would not be so many stuffy houses.

If you live in one room you must be doubly careful to give it much fresh air and sunlight or it will prove unhealthy for you. The life of the air is soon absorbed when one is much in the room and it must often be renewed. The failure to open the window will result in the light housekeeper having headache as the reward of her labors. The spiced vinegar is a specific for headache, probably because it sweetens the air. There is no reason per se why light housekeeping should not be as healthful, profitable and pleasant as any housekeeping and it certainly is more economical and homelike to one with an instinct for home than boarding ever can be. The light housekeeper's favorite song (if she keeps her house properly) always is, "Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

—D. M. Morrell in the American Kitchen Magazine.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent; loan 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1 7/8 @ 87 1/2 for demand and at \$1 7/8 @ 84 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates \$1 3/4 and \$1 3/8; commercial bills at \$1 3/4 @ 83 1/2. Silver certificates 93 1/2 @ 61c. Bar silver 93 1/2 @ 61c. Mexican dollars 47 1/2 @ 61c. Government bonds strong. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds irregular.

The stock market to-day showed a continuance of yesterday's strength in the early strength, but the buying demand came almost altogether from professional sources with the purpose of inviting outside demand. The outside demand failed to materialize, business from the commission houses continuing on a very small scale. In fact selling orders to some extent came upon the market from commission houses, which were attributed to western account but which were without explanation. The professional buyers grew tired and sold to realize when the futurity of the efforts to attract outside buying orders was perceived. Several points of positive weakness were developed by the searching efforts of the bears and stop loss orders were uncovered by offering prices down. The result was a general reactionary tendency, which wiped out practically all of the earlier gain and established some sharp losses in special stocks.

The shorts covered before the close, causing sharp rallies at the weak spots and a general stiffening of the whole market as a result of which the closing was firm and net changes in the majority of stocks small. The local traction stocks and the industrials were the leaders in the opening advance. Sugar, Tobacco, Western Union, People's Gas, Pressed Steel Car, Rubber preferred and some of the iron and steel stocks were all represented by gains of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent and Tennessee Coal was marked up 3 1/2 per cent on rumors of a plan to retire the preferred stock and begin dividends on the common stock. Continued heavy buying was in evidence in Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and other stocks, those named rising a point. Buying of some of these was attributed to operations with speculative pools. The first point of weakness to develop was Third Avenue, on the announcement of a dividend of only 1 per cent, as compared with 1 1/2 per cent for the last quarter of 1899 and 1 1/2 per cent each for the three preceding quarters. The stock

fell an extreme 1/4 and caused sympathetic weakness in the other local traction stocks. Metropolitan West Side preferred, of Chicago, jumped 1/4 points on the declaration of its first dividend. The demand for stocks was listless for the rest of the day and the bears made successive attacks on different stocks. Rubber common and preferred lost 1/4 and 1/2 per cent respectively. Continental Tobacco was raised down 3 points on rumors of a bond issue and American Tobacco lost its earlier gain in sympathy. Sugar fell 1/4 per cent from the top, Federal 1 1/2, Pacific Mail 1 1/2 and Baltimore & Ohio 1/2 per cent. The news of the day was mostly favorable and the reaction was apparently due to technical causes. Traders were inclined to take profits on pending passage by the senate of the financial bill which is taken for granted and which has been the basis of some speculation on account of its provisions for expanding the currency. Money on call continued offering in abundant supply so that speculators were not made uneasy by the evidences of absorption of cash by the sub-treasury and a continuing demand from the interior. The further rise in London discount rate caused a firm tone to sterling exchange, but no quotable change in price.

The bond market was moderately active and irregular. Total sales par value \$2,705,000.

United States old 4s advanced 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

U. S. Bonds.

U. S. 2s reg. 104 1/2 U. S. old 4s reg. 114 1/2

U. S. 3s reg. 105 1/2 U. S. old 4s cou. 114 1/2

U. S. 3s reg. 105 1/2 U. S. 5s reg. 112 1/2

U. S. new 4s reg. 113 1/2 U. S. 6s coupon 112 1/2

U. S. n.w. 4s reg. 113 1/2

Stocks.

Atchafalpa 100 1/2 Mo. Pacific 45 1/2

Do preferred 100 1/2 Mo. & Ohio 74 1/2

Balt. & O. 100 1/2 Do preferred 74 1/2

Can. Pacific 88 1/2 Do preferred 33 1/2

Can. Southern 49 1/2 N. Central 119 1/2

Ches. & Ohio 25 1/2 N. Central 119 1/2

Chi. & O. 100 1/2 N. Central 119 1/2

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Under yesterday at 110 1/2 @ 10 1/2. May 100 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Closing 100 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Lower at 10 1/2 and May 100 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 25 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Feb.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
July	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Corn, No. 2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Feb.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
July	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Oats, No. 2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Feb.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
July	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lard	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Feb.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
July	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Short Ribs	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Feb.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
July	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 60 1/2 @ 61; No. 3 red 60 1/2 @ 61.

Corn—No. 2, 23 1/2 @ 24; No. 2 yellow 23 1/2 @ 24.

Oats—No. 2, 22 1/2 @ 23; No. 2 white 22 1/2 @ 23.

Rye—No. 2, 23 1/2 @ 24.

Barley—No. 2, 18 1/2 @ 19.

Clay—No. 1, \$1.60; No. 1 northwestern \$1.60.

Timothy—Prime, \$3.50.

Moss Pork—Per barrel \$9.50 @ 10.25.

Lard—Per 100 lbs. \$5.75 @ 5.85.

Short Ribs—Slides (loose) \$4.85 @ 4.95.

Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4.

Short clear sides (boxed) \$6.00 @ 6.10.

Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1.25.

Sugars—Cutoff 6.00; granulated 5.40.

Butter—Firm; creameries 19 1/2 @ 20; dairies 19 1/2 @ 20.

Cheese—Firm at 12 1/2 @ 13.

Eggs—Easy; fresh 12c.

NEW YORK—Flour, Receipts 14,418 barrels; exports 13,653 barrels; market very quiet and unchanged and about steady.

Wheat, receipts 44,800 bushels; exports 3,600 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2 red 77 1/2 @ 78; No. 2 red 78c f. o. b. afloat in store; No. 1 Northern Duluth 81 1/2 c. f. o. b. prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth 82 1/2 c. f. o. b. prompt; options opened easy in response to lower levels and French cables, closed steady and unchanged to 4 1/2 net higher; close: March 77 1/2; May 75 1/2; July 75 1/2.

Corn, receipts 214,000 bushels; exports 230,924 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 42 1/2 @ 43; afloat, and 41 1/2 @ 42; options opened easy; closed steady; 4 1/2 net decline; close: May 40 1/2; July 41 1/2.

Oats, receipts 141,700 bushels; exports 16,810 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22 1/2 @ 23; No. 3 white 31 1/2; track mixed western 29 1/2 @ 30; track white 31 1/2 @ 32; options slow and barely steady.

Hay and hides firm. Hops and leather steady. Coal firm. Beef steady.

Cutmeats steady.

Lard weak; western steamed \$8.30; February \$6.30 nominal; refined easy.

Pork quiet but firm. Butter steady. Cheese steady. Eggs strong. Tallow strong; city \$5.38; country \$5.37 1/2 @ 5.62 1/2.

Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude 33 1/2 @ 34; do yellow 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2.

Rosin and turpentine firm. Turpentine and rice steady.

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